New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1069. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

RETURN OF MINISTER SOULE.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky his Successor.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation Bill Indefinitely Postponed.

Amendments to the Judicial Reform Bill.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Proceedings.

MR. STEVENS WANTS CUBA.

Mr. Seddon Favors Slave and Denounces the Know-Nothings.

Minister Soulé Visiting Home—His Successor Appointed.

Special Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Minister SOULÉ is coming home immediately, and Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, has been appointed his successor.

Mr. BUCHAN resigns the London Secretaryship [illegible]—it is understood on occupation only.

Governor SEWARD, ex-Governor of New-York, will be offered the position in Prussia.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BRODHEAD—I move the Senate consider the resolution in favor of granting relief to the Arctic expedition under the command of Dr. KANE. There are [illegible] persons in it.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to inform what progress has been made in the construction of the Fort Pickens, and their present condition, in accordance with the report of the engineer corps, the principal brickyard, contractors, and [illegible] in this city, whereby the harbor may be immediately placed in a state of defence.

Mr. DODGE, from the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, presented the credentials of his successor, who was elected and sworn—Gov. HAD SHELDED and Hon. [illegible].

Mr. BRODHEAD spoke briefly in favor of the consideration of the Arctic Expedition resolution.

Mr. BADGER—I have no disposition to interfere with [illegible] resolution, but I desire that my position in relation to it may be understood. I [illegible] that the Arctic expedition could be discovered.

Mr. BRODHEAD answered, after Mr. MASON'S explanation, and the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, the bill to authorize the surveying a land district in the State of Illinois, which was read a third time and passed.

[illegible] MAIL APPROPRIATION.

The Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation bill, which was defeated at the last session, the refusal of [illegible] to concur in the recommendation of the Committee of Conference, was then taken up.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved to amend the bill as reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, by striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. BADGER opposed the motion, and contended that the bill was constitutional.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, replied briefly in favor of the motion to amend.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, withdrew his motion to amend, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the bill to authorize the President to [illegible] the Secretary of War to dispose of certain [illegible] at Fort Snelling.

Mr. BRODHEAD opposed the motion, as the bill was [illegible] and would lead to debate.

Mr. DAVIS replied briefly, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS explained the provisions of the bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

The Judicial Reform bill was next taken up.

Mr. CLAY, (Alabama) from the Committee, to succeed the first section of the substitute proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS. This first section [illegible] the death of the Territories organized that Court from the Circuits, consisting of States, to avoid certain constitutional objections. The second provides for the appointment of the Clerks of the District Courts.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained, briefly, the amendments, and they were agreed to.

Mr. GREEN then submitted amendments for additional [illegible] and 3rd of Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment, which [illegible] to vest the appointment of Appeals Courts. He would prevent that the Supreme Court of the United States should elect a Supreme Court to each of the Circuits, and adopt the county principle. He then gave the details of his plans, which were discussed by several of the Senators.

Mr. BENJAMIN complimented several objections to the amendments Green, which were seriously embarrassed by [illegible] which [illegible] with [illegible]. It was necessary to re-organize the whole system. While [illegible] was necessary [illegible] would [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] there was danger of the Court becoming a debating rather than a deliberative body. He suggested the difficulty of amending and perfecting the bill in open Senate, and proposed to take a vote to see what principle the Senate was in favor of, and then recommit the bill with its amendments to the Standing Committee, to be reported in accordance with the views agreed upon.

The debate was then interrupted by an Executive Session, and at the close of it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. LETCHER brought before the House a question of privilege, in relation to W. B. CHASE refusing to give testimony before the Select Committee appointed last Session, to investigate whether money or other improper means have been used to influence the passage or defeat of bills, and asking for a process to compel Mr. CHASE to answer questions. After some debate the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

The House went into Committee on the Pacific Railroad bill.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. LETCHER, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed last July, made a report that W. B. CHASE had refused to appear, and answer certain questions asked by the Committee contained with inquiring whether money has been offered to members of Congress, or other illegal or improper means used for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill extending the Colt Patent for seven years, and also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used to secure the passage or defeat of any bill through Congress, the Committee being empowered to send for persons and papers.

MR. CHASE REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

The report concluded with a resolution by the Committee, asking the House to take action with a view of making Mr. CHASE appear and give further testimony.

Mr. LETCHER caused to be read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who says, Mr. CHASE declined to appear before the Committee. At his request an extract was read from the printed report of the proceedings of the Committee, by which it appeared that Mr. CHASE, in answer to a question, said votes were made for the Nebraska bill by giving a contract for one of the six war steamers to GORDON STRONG, of New-York. On being asked the name of the person who gave this information, Mr. CHASE declined an answer, though the Committee demanded one.

MIKE WALSH ON WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. WALSH, as a personal friend of Mr. STRONG, said the latter did not get the contract to build a steamer; he was appointed Naval Constructor at a salary of $2,400 per annum, for the purpose of building one of them. No influence of the members of Congress was brought to bear on the appointment, which was given as a tribute to his genius. He could not avoid the opportunity of saying there are a number of "scribbling lecturers, hanging round the Capital, as correspondents for newspapers, yet hardly able to write song-boilers advertisements. They go about buying contributions and black mail, publishing at the breakfast and dinning the most profligate instructions."

SOMETHING IN MIKE'S PECULIAR STYLE.

"As to the miserable, sensual beast, Mr. CHASE, he was surprised he was suffered to pollute the Hall by his presence." He suggested that the Committee call on this occasion, and ask him whence he derived his information.

MIKE'S HOPES AND FEARS.

He expressed a hope that the Speaker, in respect to himself and the House, would rid them of this unbearable nuisance. While such persons were suffered to enter into the Hall, he should be afraid to hang up his overcoat. (Laughter.)

Mr. LETCHER resumed, saying it was impossible to proceed with the investigation, unless the Committee can compel the attendance of witnesses, the knowledge of [illegible] which is [illegible]

[illegible] SUBPŒNA SERVED.

The Sergeant-at-Arms [illegible] from Mr. CHASE, which, by request, was read. In substance as follows: "I have no objection to Persons the Committee with the name of the individual alluded to. If they can compel his attendance, let them do so." The Speaker said the words "if they can" were inadvertent.

Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, remarked that this involved a Constitutional question, and suggested that the report be laid on the table, and the Committee go back with the investigation, after this note from Mr. CHASE.

Mr. LETCHER said that the Committee have summoned this witness twice, and that he knew for what purpose he was summoned.

A HIT AT SCHUYLER.

Mr. STEPHENS—Perhaps when the name comes, it will be that of somebody beyond the sea.

Mr. LETCHER did not understand Mr. CHASE to say he would appear before the Committee. He rather understood him as defying the Committee, and expressing the opinion that it was not in the power of the House or Committee to compel him to appear.

A SENSIBLE REMARK.

Mr. BAYLY said, before going further, it were better to know where they were to land. His law preceptor taught him a lesson, always first to inquire what is the action. Next, what judgment do you want. If you do not get the judgment you want, what is your remedy by appeal? He did doubt this to be a good rule through life. Was there any law to meet the question? If not, what law was proposed? He did not see his way clear. It would be well for gentlemen to look into the power of this House to punish contempt.

The Speaker, in reply to a question by Mr. WILSON, said Mr. CHASE'S note would not be received as part of the proceedings.

Without concluding the subject the House went into Committee, and took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

MIKE AGAIN.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., replied to Mr. CAMPBELL, saying the gentleman had, in his printed speech, accused him of using language on a former occasion he did not utter. In response to Mr. CAMPBELL'S assertion that the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida had resulted to the benefit of the South, Mr. STEPHENS asserted, of those acquisitions the North got 1,000,000 square miles, and the South only 750,000 miles. The gentleman from Ohio said it was proposed to place $125,000,000 at the disposal of the President, with a view to the acquisition of Cuba; but he (Mr. STEPHENS) had not consented to this, nor did he know of any other member who had, either at midnight or in open day, but he would tell the gentleman from Ohio he was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba—he wished it, and believed it would be for the interest of the whole country, and for the Negro race especially, to have it. The people of Cuba are oppressed. He did not see why our citizens should not go there to assist Cubans in obtaining their independence. He was willing to repeal the Neutrality laws, and let every American go to the rescue. He would acquire Cuba on the score of humanity, public interest, and statesmanship. Where was the objection? He saw none, except in blind and dogmatic partisanship. In conclusion, he took issue with Mr. CAMPBELL as to the superiority of free over slave labor, and argued to show that Georgia, taking into consideration her population, is more prosperous than Ohio.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, he was prepared to answer Mr. STEPHENS, and to show that his tables are correct.

Mr. BAYLY remarked—Feverish impatience seems to have seized on the American mind as to further extension. We are in hot haste to become the masters of the world. Rome have sent expedition elsewhere as to be ready to swallow this whole Continent. He did not sympathize with the idea, he was against an indefinite extension, and thought it would be best if we could guarantee an [illegible] limits, and number of population. We are larger now than the whole of Europe. Cuba was not necessary as an a military position so long as she remains in the hands of Spain. If we keep her from falling into the possession of other powers, we have nothing to dread. So far from Cuba being necessary to us, it would be a great drawback, for we would be under the necessity of [illegible] our navy, to watch her we were opposed. However ambitious he might be for the interest prosperity of the North, he was controlled by [illegible] considerations. While the North would be benefited, the great interests of the South would be placed in jeopardy. Instead of annexation [illegible] with Cuba was preferable. He repeated it was inexpedient as [illegible] at present. Cuba. Besides, the Spanish Cortes are not capable of self-government, and he [illegible] thinks that Cuba would not [illegible] Mr. STEPHENS.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, objected [illegible] to Mr. STEPHENS, who spoke his opinion in answering objection on the floor of the House. He [illegible] of the main supporter of Abolition. As for Mr. BENNETT he did not care for him more than for any other half demon. As to Mr. CHAMBERS'S disclaimer about the temporal powers of the Pope it amounts to nothing, where he acted alone, and to them. That gentleman had [illegible] the Know-Nothing party.

Mr. CHAMBERS—I would scorn to oppose a party of which not a gentleman on this floor knows himself a member. (Cries of "Good.")

Mr. SMITH—That expression is not more full of [illegible] than the gentleman's entire speech. The only retaliation I make is, let the gentleman read his own speech, then let him say he does not oppose the native American organization. Mr. SMITH further defended the Know-Nothings, boldly assailing the alleged designs of the Catholic Church.

Mr. HAMILTON, as one of the Select Committee appointed on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, called attention to the bill now pending. He believed it to be a proposition unwarranted by the Constitution, and, if warranted by it, most dangerous in Congress to establish it. No one having regard for the Constitution can sanction the passage of the bill. He said that for Northern and Southern lines the bill proposed gives altogether forty-nine million of dollars, and in addition, paying enormous expenses of establishing many military posts and garrisons requiring four thousand and four hundred men.

Mr. BENTON obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House agreed to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this morning and disposed of all questions of controversy between Prof. HENRY and others, by a large majority, two only voting against the present management. It is rumored that the minority members refused to attend any further meetings of the Board. Adjourned to meet again on Saturday, 27th of January.

The United States Supreme Court—Detention of the Mail, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

No. 42.—PETER J. BURCHELL, appellant, vs. STEWART C. MASON, et al.—Argument was commenced by Mr. GILLETT for the appellant, and continued by E. B. WASHBURN, Esq., for the appellee.

The Northern mail train from Baltimore was detained two hours and a half this evening, by the breaking of the cylinder at the head of the engine, when about twelve miles from that city.

Southern Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 14.

In the Convention being held here, resolutions were adopted to-day in favor of a specific duty on sugar and molasses; for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal; for the establishment of a naval depôt at New-Orleans, urging the necessity of the Tehuantepec route, and asking appropriations from Congress for a railroad or ship canal across Florida.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Much opposition is manifested to the nomination of HENRY WILSON to the United States Senate, both in and out of the Legislature. In the Ward and Town Councils of the Know-Nothings the subject has led to warm discussions and bitter personalities; and it is said that many of the prominent members of the Order have withdrawn from it in consequence of the difference of opinion.

The following printed circular was circulated in the House to day:

To the Members of the American Order in the House of Representatives.

All members in the House who believe in the freedom of debate, who refuse to sanction a high-handed course of political action, and who are opposed to the election of [illegible] Wilson to the United States Senate, are requested to meet in caucus in the green room on Monday, the 15th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the House.

In accordance with the above call, about [illegible] Americans of this House went into the green room of the State House this afternoon, when, after a brief discussion, it was voted unanimously to postpone, if possible, the election of the United States Senator, for one week from to-morrow, and if pressed into an election to-morrow, to vote for Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, for Senator, in opposition to Mr. WILSON.

Missouri Legislature.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 15.

In the Missouri Legislature, on the 11th inst., the balloting for United States Senator was resumed. The name of Mr. ATCHISON was withdrawn, and that of Judge SCOTT, of the Supreme Court, substituted. On the first ballot SCOTT received 83; DONIPHAN, 39; BENTON, 30; WILSON, 1; JACKSON, of Cape Girardeau, 1. A second ballot was taken, with the same result.

Judge SCOTT then withdrew his name, and Governor POLLARD, FRANCIS was put in nomination.

A [illegible] debate sprung up on this, when a vote was declared to be taken, which resulted as follows:

DONIPHAN, 58; PIERCE, 35, BENTON, 30; WILSON, 1; HALL, 0.

On the 12th, Mr. ATCHISON was again nominated, and the Anti-Hentonites announced their intention of standing by him to the end.

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 15.

A distressing affair occurred here on Saturday night, in front of the National Theatre. A young man named JENNINGS circulated reports unfavorable to the character of a young lady recently married to H. H. ORMSBEE, a clerk in the National Telegraph Office, who meeting JENNINGS in the theatre, called him out and asked him if he was the author of the alleged reports, and he replying in the affirmative, ORMSBEE took out a pistol and shot him, mutilating his face terribly, and rendering his recovery very doubtful. ORMSBEE was arrested and admitted to bail this morning.

John Mitchel on Obstructives.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 15.

JOHN MITCHEL was received at the Burnet House this morning, by the Mayor, the Committee of the City Councils not attending.

A mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall to-night, at which the members of the City Councils were denounced for their action in welcoming Mr. MITCHEL to the city.

Large Fire in Monroe.

MONROE, Mich., Monday, Jan. 15.

A large fire broke out here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Two Millinery stores, one Hardware store, the Telegraph Office, the Exchange Hotel, a Dry Goods store, and the Law office of Hon. A. GRISWOLD, were burned. The Hotel was valued for $25,000, and was only insured for $9,000. The remainder of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The buildings and property destroyed were valued at $36,000. The fire originated in a millinery store. The loss of Mr. TAYLOR, dealer in hardware, as [illegible]—insured $12,000. Mrs. BROOKS, milliner, loss $2,000—insured $1,000. The telegraph and books of the House Telegraph Office were saved. Mr. GOODRICH'S loss, of the Exchange Hotel, is about $9,000—insured $2,000. There were several other minor losses.

A Steamer Sunk.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 15.

A man was found in the [illegible] Wednesday, near this place, just after the last train on the Hudson River Road had passed through on Saturday night, nearly dead. He was immediately brought here on a handcar, and revived sufficiently to give his name, PATRICK DONNELLY, but nothing more could be ascertained, and shortly afterwards he died. It is thought he must have been travelling towards New-York, and was struck by a train coming South.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston with Havana and Key West Dates.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 11th instant.

The *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havana forty-eight hours behind her time, with her rudder much injured, and owing to heavy weather had been obliged to throw 300 barrels of flour overboard.

The *Falcon* was three days over due at Havana, and fears were entertained for her safety.

The English steamer arrived there on the 10th, from Vera Cruz.

The news from Havana is unimportant.

Arrival of the Steamship Horizon at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Next Steamer for Europe.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* will sail from this port for Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning next in place of noon. The mails will consequently close here at 8 o'clock.

Snow commenced falling in this city at 11 o'clock to-day.

Sailing of the Steamship City of Manchester for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 15.

The steamship *City of Manchester* sails from this city on Thursday morning for Liverpool, and will carry the mail for Europe.

Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. G. G. FOSTER has been further held under a complaint for passing a note to Mr. C. GLEN FARRELLY, of three hundred and fifty dollars, purporting to have been drawn by WM. E. BURTON, Esq., which note has since been pronounced a forgery.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 15.

ELI SLIFER, Native American, was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer to-day. The vote was as follows: SLIFER 82; E. W. HAMLIN, Democrat, 35; Scattering 4.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 15.

The railroad bridge at Erie has been rebuilt and the track at Harbor Creek rebuilt. The cars commenced running regularly again this morning. Strong measures have been taken to prevent future outrages.

The Milwaukie Fugitive Slave Case.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Jan. 15.

S. M. BOOTH has been found guilty of assisting the escape of the fugitive slave, GLOVER.

Postponement of a Trial for Murder.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 15.

The trial of EDWARD FITCH, for the murder of his wife, has been postponed until February, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

Death of Hon. John S. Barbour.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 15.

Hon. JOHN S. BARBOUR died at his residence in Culpeper, Virginia, to-day, of [illegible] of the heart.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$533,270 OF GOLD.

STABBING, MURDER, LOVE, JEALOUSY,

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

LOWER CALIFORNIA RUMORS.

Marriages—Deaths—Markets—Theatricals, &c.

The steamship *Northern Light*, E. J. TRAFTON, Commander, arrived on Monday morning, from San Juan via Key West, with two hundred and twenty-seven passengers, and $533,270 in gold dust on freight.

We are indebted to ADAMS & Co.'s Express for early papers. The Purser does not vouchsafe us anything in his line. For the items that the Purser's courtesy generally provides us with, our thanks are due to other parties.

The *Northern Light* connected with the steamship *Cortes*, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult. The following is the specie list of the *Northern Light*:

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$288,000
Adams & Co	115,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	31,670
W. Seligman & Co	25,000
Newhouse & Sparr, Philadelphia	20,000
Total	$533,270

Matters in Central America remain as at last dates. CRESCENCIO is still [illegible] successful.

The American frigate *Columbia* left San Juan on a cruise January 10.

The *Northern Light* left at San Juan the British brig-of-war *Rapid*, and mail-steamer *Dee*.

CALIFORNIA.

Petitions are in circulation for signatures in San Francisco County, asking the Common Council to take steps to secure the early passage by the next Legislature of an act authorizing the funding of the floating indebtedness of the City, and provide for the establishment of her finances on a cash basis.

The Committee appointed at the railroad meeting in San Francisco have decided that a stage route across the plains is the most practicable mode of securing the speedy completion of the railroad, and that the State Legislature will probably be called upon this Winter to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Miss SARAH PELLET has declared her intention to bring five thousand respectable New-England girls to California.

The question of locating the State capitol was to be decided immediately. Sacramento, it was said, would undoubtedly be the place.

KARSER SULLIVAN had been arrested on a bench warrant in Nevada, for his recent participation in a prize fight.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* arrived on the 31st ult.

AMELIA HERBERT, a young French woman, residing at the corner of Pike and Washington streets, attempted suicide by taking poison, but did not succeed.

A. COSGROVE, confined in the City Prison of San Francisco, awaiting examination for robbing the United States branch warehouse, on Union-street, attempted to put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol.

MICHAEL HICKEY was instantly killed, on Wednesday last, by [illegible] falling in on a portion of the bank of Hook and Ladder Company's tunnel, near Placerville, as which he was a laborer. Mr. H. was an Irishman lately from Ohio, and was about twenty-one years of age.

WILLIAM B. LEE was found guilty of murder in Los Angeles.

Rev. T. D. HUNT, of the first Congregational Church, of San Francisco, has resigned his connection as pastor of that Church and society, which had been accepted, to take effect on Sunday, Jan. 7. The resignation and its acceptance have been confirmed by a Council of Ministers, convened for the purpose.

JOSEPH E. LAWRENCE has withdrawn his connection with the San Francisco *Times and Transcript*, and will hereafter be the editor of the *Golden Era*, a weekly literary newspaper in the same city.

The New-England Society of San Francisco celebrated the 234th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on the evening of the 22d of December, at Wilson's Exchange. Mayor WOOD presided. The speakers were the Mayor, Judge TRACY, Joshua HAYNE, Colonel BAKER, Mr. PARKER, Rev. Mr. BENTON, Captain KEYES, Mr. SHAW, W. SOULE, Mr. WASHBURN and Mr. HOWARD.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County, have authorized the purchase of a lot of 160 acres of land, about six miles from the city, for $15,000, and the erection of a building thereon at a cost of $65,000, for a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

A Police Officer Stabbed by a Woman.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian, Jan. 13.

A tragical affair took place last evening at the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets. The particulars, from a well authenticated source, are as follow: HENRY KERRISON, a member of the police force, had formed an acquaintance with ELIZABETH SULLIVAN, the proprietress of a cigar store on Clay-street, near the Seneca House. KERRISON being under an engagement to be married to a young woman residing in this city, has been endeavoring for some time past to rid himself of ELIZABETH SULLIVAN'S acquaintance. Presuming, as it is supposed, by the demon of jealousy, the yesterday came up to KERRISON, who was standing on the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets, and, with no other warning or salutation than merely exclaiming "HARRY," she plunged a large knife into his breast, just above the region of the heart, the knife glancing from the rib passed between, and entered the left lobe of the lung, inflicting a wound about one inch and a half in depth in the lung, and from the outside about three inches. The force with which the blow was struck caused her to stumble. KERRISON immediately started off for the Marshal's office; the woman, having recovered her feet, pursuing him, he rushed into the office, exclaiming, "hold that woman." Officer MOORE seeing the blood flowing from his breast, called to him to run down to Captain MCDONALD'S room. The woman again struck at her victim with the knife, and Officer NORTH, in attempting to arrest it, received a wound between the thumb and forefinger. She was arrested and lodged in the Station-house. KERRISON was conducted to the room of Captain MCDONALD, and surgical aid instantly obtained; but the nature of the wound almost precludes the possibility of recovery. KERRISON is well known as having been an efficient member of the police, and his conduct has always been such as to command the respect of those who were acquainted with him. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN was formerly an actress at the People's Theatre, under the assumed name of Howard.

Assistant-Captain MORTON subsequently visited her cell and obtained a letter addressed to Mr. KERRISON, of which the following is a copy:

MARRY—For the last time, HARRY KERRISON, I now write to you. You have embittered my whole life; you have given me no choice but a life of prostitution; and, HARRY, God will not let me be unavenged. You will see, to the latest moment of your existence, when I face some one of my own sex even hinted to me that I could fall so low as to associate with you, I would have considered it as death. Perhaps you remember when I would promptly begin to mutter you when you came where I was; and then I was happy, and I now add, innocent. Now open, damning your name, cursing you to what I am tonight. Why can such pain

Judge McCABE, of Mississippi, [illegible] Legal Cases—Attempt at Rescue.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian, Jan. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, about [illegible] other tremendous excitement was created in the [illegible] street, between Leidesdorff and Montgomery, in front of the West Centre Engine House, by a young man stabbing JAMES MCCABE, or [illegible] as he is called. He was formerly Deputy Sheriff of the County of San Francisco, and for several years [illegible] State for some time past has been [illegible] the earnings to spend on [illegible] their expenses out to the [illegible] from Panama to San Francisco. [illegible] passengers on the steamer [illegible] which have been [illegible] request of his wife, ACKERY removed [illegible] Francisco to Marysville, and a few days [illegible] ACKERY left her boarding at [illegible] this city. ACKERY followed [illegible] succeeded in [illegible] the West Centre House [illegible] ing there. ACKERY [illegible] request that MCCABE [illegible] conference with [illegible] ACKERY'S wife, and [illegible] saw him before to his knowledge.

At a late hour last evening, [illegible] much from his wound that he [illegible] recover.

Destructive Conflagration in the Town of Astoria.

A destructive conflagration occurred in this town last evening, destroying the largest and most valuable part of the town, in point of business. One of the principal buildings consumed was the store of Mr. JOHNS, which extended from the corner down some distance, [illegible] was first discovered about 8 o'clock, in the rear of the Pulka Saloon, [illegible] to be house, and spread with such rapidity [illegible] joining buildings were soon [illegible] A high wind prevailed at the time, and [illegible] twenty minutes the buildings of the [illegible] in flames. The flames were [illegible] by pulling down two small buildings on [illegible] office, and the constant application of [illegible] water in the west by the Steam Engine [illegible] ought at a late hour, the [illegible] inevitably been consumed. It is [illegible] rive at anything like a correct estimate [illegible] Messrs. DOMINIS and [illegible] Co. were the heaviest losers, [illegible] the stock, amounting to $10,000 [illegible] fire was probably the work of an [illegible]

Cheese Extract Manufactory.

It is stated that letters have been received from persons connected with this enterprise, stating that they were unable to find any cheese upon the island. A portion of the Company went to Staten Island, and the balance will start for the interior. *Julius Pringle* at San Juan did not write to tell further information.

Suit for Salary.

The suit of GEORGE CRABTREE, late editor of the *Advocate*, resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was for $[illegible] for [illegible] having published a letter written by [illegible] BRIGGS, in which he charged the [illegible] living together with [illegible] forming very immoral acts. It is [illegible] another suit will be brought against [illegible]

The City Marshal Absconds.

Yesterday morning it was currently [illegible] that our City Marshal, Mr. JAMES [illegible] absconded with [illegible] to [illegible] of the city's funds. [illegible] among our citizens, and by 9 o'clock [illegible] were collected [illegible] the Mayor, [illegible] Council, and by a unanimous vote [illegible] the vacancy. Previous [illegible] the people, and a meeting of the [illegible] by President GALLAGHER, [illegible] the matter, and [illegible] several Indictments. Alderman [illegible] and JOSSELYN responded to the [illegible] Committee at the Council Chamber, [illegible] question of one or two [illegible] Sheriff of the County, and [illegible] the Mayor, Ald. JOSSELYN [illegible] act, though he was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] was necessary to constitute a quorum. [illegible] KELLEY was in the city, [illegible] Alderman BLAKE was in San [illegible] Asst. GALLAGHER and Alderman [illegible] ASHE were consulted in [illegible] for without having [illegible] request of the City Attorney [illegible]

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 16, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Great Meeting and Procession.

Pursuant to notice, published in English and German, a large concourse of laborers and workingmen met yesterday at 2 o'clock, in the Washington Parade Ground. About three thousand persons were present. At the hour named, the crowd which had been previously scattered through the grounds, commenced itself in the centre of the park, under the direction of marshals.

Mr. Isaac B. Davis called the meeting to order, and after it had been regularly organized, proceeded to make a speech. He vindicated the action of the workingmen, and advocated the policy of the free-ship of the public lands. The memorial that had been presented to the City Government, had, he said, been received by some in an unfriendly spirit. Some of the members of the Common Council had treated the subject with gravity and with respect; others of them sneered at it, and called it impracticable; others had taken ground against it. "Why," said they, "if this request were complied with, what would become of the speculators who wanted corporations in the public lands?"

Let the speculators take their chance; the interests of the people had to be looked to; the existence of the people had to be guarded. Who were they, the speculators asked, whose costly mansions met the eye on every side from whence he stood? Had they ever done a day's useful labor in the erection of the same? Had they ever, in amassing the wealth on which they now live in luxury, dealt honestly by those from whose toil it was reaped? Had they ever recognized the rights of the laborer to his just proportion of the results of his labor? Not at all. [Cheers.] The people, then, would no longer submit to that. In their generosity they had allowed this evil system of things to continue and increase. But they would no longer submit to it. They did not propose to take from the plethoric capitalist and heartless speculator, the wealth of which he had plundered the mechanic and the workingman. No, let them keep that, but let the people take measures for preventing the prosecution of this robbery in future. [Cheers.] Mr. Davis then advocated the formation of a grand organization by the working classes, irrespective of nationality or creed, to defend themselves against the avaricious speculator, and the dishonest and aristocratic business man. This was the true policy, and all men who desired to see society happy, and justice triumph, should lend their aid in promoting it, adopting as their watchword the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Comerford then submitted an address and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Various causes of personal and others have since been themselves to direct the action of the unemployed in our City and its vicinity; and whereas these persons seem to think that the people have no right to look for relief from the municipal, State or General Governments, we, the members and aggrieved parties, deny the correctness of such theory; that the position is untenable, facts and the practice of legislation must prove. That it was the intention of some of the originators of our form of Government that it should be merely just and free from the dispensation of favors to individuals or classes in its operation, is true. Without entering into a lengthy argument to show the wrong, the mute, brutal sarcasm of which a Government should be as those who assume to teach us where we should halt in our speculations, in our experience we gather the knowledge that, in no conventional arrangement that ever led to the existence of government, was it supposed that the result of such convention would ensure the equal protection of every member of the State. Is it not so true, in the necessity for the formation of a new or separate organization of government, that those who adopted its existence and launched it on its career for good or evil, in the times whose station, desire and interest would them to legislate to the exclusion of the advantages of the common? In the formation of our system of government it is useless to deny that we have resisted the predominating influence. The history of the creation of the system which gives us our vitality as citizens, shows that, in the struggle to wring forth the security of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," there were two opinions—one, that Government should be held up as a positive conductor or medium, through which the prosperity or condition of individuals or classes should be evoked or fostered. The other, that a Government, to be effective, should be wielded by aggregating to itself the power of its motion, by the centripetal and concentrative action which it could exert at by restricting or extending its powers, whenever it chose to exercise these functions. Thus, we see, that while the first axioms, as stated, has been most and on the correct idea of a republican, and, therefore, just Government, the second has been the prevailing and power of application of the General and State Governments. It is not with the theory of our Government that we find fault, but with its practice. With the 84 States of the Republic citizens which have brought upon us many and most of the evils of which we complain, and through the actions and favoritism of our legislators, shall we be told to cease to murmur, and still not shall open our compassionate ear to such a mania to ascertain whether the injuries which years of misgovernment have inflicted? Shall our complaints be disheartened by those who look to the State and its self, irrespective of the people as their own exclusive property? Shall those who have received the millions of acres of land, and the various companies who conglomerate for the purpose of swelling the army of accumulating plunderers, tell us to be down and wallow in the inferiority of the condition with which they have provided us? As men who are sensible of the injustice which is practiced by those who, in our hour of calamity, strangely endeavor not to patiently succumb to the misfortunes which have overwhelmed us, we will say to our adversaries: "Is it possible that you hold in your hands a scale that in its adjustment is always made to preponderate on the side of those who instruct the balance where to fall?" Does not the venality of our lawmakers betray the motive of their attack? Whenever we are attacked, by palpable demonstration, that by precedent we have no right to exact labor and remuneration by legislation, or whenever it can be established that our legislature or others have claimed and received protection through the action of government, then and not until then shall we listen to a species of sophistry that is so insulting and ridiculous to disgusting as an intelligent man and a republican. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in obedience to the wishes of the great majority who are at present in a state of destitution, we propose ask to us this body, to invoke its aid to shield them from the further visitation and continuance of the sufferings with which they are afflicted. Entertaining the opinion that your wish to relieve the condition of the afflicted is apparently checked by the restraints imposed by the laws created by the State for your government, we request your attention to discharge your duty to afford. While we thus measure the nature of your position, we are nevertheless convinced that you have the power to relieve us from our present distress.

Resolved, That we call upon you to memorialize, by act to our representatives at Albany, for the alteration or suspension of any law that conflicts with the interest, prosperity or welfare of our citizens, must have its immediate weight. The thousands who are out of employment to-day are where to look for relief, but to you. Whom can they look, but to their immediate representatives? in their misery and hour of need they complain that you are the great Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it is to provide for their necessary and ulterior wants. Gentlemen, we feel that the greatest weight of responsibility is unexpectedly thrown upon you. Home scenes of misery, scenes of death from starvation, are daily and hourly transpiring with the most appalling rapidity, and every hour adds to the number of widows and orphan heads of families, whose only means of support is derived from the labor of husband and children, wrapped in the shroud of poverty, and the means of living. In the consideration of the consequences of this unlooked-for prostration of the energies of vigorous industry, there are but two alternatives to fall back upon.

First—To exercise the people from the gloomy prospect of want and despair, which, in even now winging their dark shades, threatens which presage the most determination of turbulence and crime.

Second—That you may escape the necessity of bringing into action the means or the weapons with which misery is accompanied to sustain itself, wherever it is driven upon to appeal justice or mercy to those from whom it has extracted their last farthing.

Although this Committee are satisfied that the visitation of this fearful calamity has not been the result of choice, or that of withholding any employment by which the means which have produced this state of things, they again reiterate that, destruction that the laboring classes are in no way answerable for the condition in which they are found. If they have been made tributary in keeping up the pomp of state, the army where they have exhibited their negligence in the selection of the proper agents to represent them, or from the disastrous results of the general and popular legislation of the period.

Resolved, That our municipal authorities give petitions requested to obtain from the Legislature of this State the passage of such alterations in any article of the existing Charter of this City as may give the above named functionaries the power to levy direct assistance to enforce a response for the immediate employment of such members of the employed workingmen as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That we also ask for the exemption of the effects of the poorer laws which gives the power to the landlord of opening the tenant from his possession, when such occupant, from want of employment, is unable to pay over the sum of such rent; and further, that the State shall indemnify the landlords for any loss that may accrue from said suspension.

Resolved, That as the unemployed workingmen will not, or make the applicants of charity, they call upon the members of the Common Council to assist them in demanding from the Legislature that the lands belonging to the people be at once and distributed, free of charge, and that the division of the amount be allotted in proportion to the number of applicants.

Resolved, That this meeting solicit the aid of our City Legislature to enforce the immediate improvement of Washington Park, and that the passage of a Memorial bill that will secure to the actual settler the quantity of land, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn sine die, to meet with the Common Council, by pass with such action as may be taken upon the above resolutions.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Comerford, Kelly, Cunningham, Ryan, Cummings, Ferguson, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Hughes, Cummings, Ferguson, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Hughes, and others, all of which were in favor of action, but that said meeting be precautionously but quiet for the purpose of petitioning or memorializing, and the same day the committees and chairmanship of such as may need other meet on the other; and that in addition the Government, that in compliance with the request passed and the Legislature be requested to pass an act pursuant to payments at such wages as may be deemed by them as fair position.

Mr. Davis again addressed the assemblage, asking them to form in procession, and proceed in a body to the City Hall, there to demand a hearing for their Address and Resolutions by the Common Council. The suggestion seemed to chime in with the general humor, and a procession was formed, after a good deal of trouble. After marching round, they came to a standstill in Clinton-place, having lost the entire rear detachment through some mismanagement of the gentlemen in command.

After some time, however, the lost section was discovered in another street,—a junction was again effected, and the body marched, six men deep, to Fifth-avenue, then through Eleventh-street into Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park. The procession numbered about 2,500 men.

The Meeting in the Park.

After the procession arrived in the Park, Isa B. Davis, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Conference, called the meeting to order. Nearly 25,000 persons were present. Mr. Davis was the first speaker. His remarks, however, were substantially the same as those he made at the meeting in Washington-square. He introduced Mr. John Commerford, who proceeded to make an attack on the Daily Times and its Editor. That paper, he said, states that this is a "foreign agrarian movement and not an American movement. Now I would tell Mr. Raymond or Mr. Harper that the American people understand the Government, and need not the aid of foreign influence to guide them. But this objection of the Times is a scheme of the capitalist to produce schism between the American and foreign workingmen; Only think, the man placed in the second office of the State! The people of the State instruct his satellites to tell the working people they should be satisfied with receiving donations in charity. I am not satisfied that the people should be reduced to ask charity, but that it is work and justice they want. They say these measures are not sufficient. I ask, then, what they can offer better? The Treasury of the Government and City is full, and we say that it should be used to give homes to the laboring classes on the soil of this country. We know the Mayor is right on this question, and we shall present the the memorial to the Common Council to night, and we mean it shall meet with more respect than the one which was offered the other evening. This multitude is here to show that they must not treat us in this manner. In conclusion, the speaker urged that Congress had it in its power, as they desired to build additional steamers for the Government, to give work, and thus make the treasury a benefit to the people, and not let it go to feed politicians.

Dr. Forbsch next addressed the meeting in German.

Mr. McGarty was the next speaker. He said it was a singular fact that those who produce everything and partake of little or nothing should beg for work. If they knew their power they would not have to ask charities of the public. You, who have beautified and adorned the City and erected the fine mansions here, have to starve in garrets or cellars. The working men have too long left the legislation of the country to those men who are inimical to their interests. You ought to recognize the fact that the source of their power is in you, and that they who represent you should do as you wish them.

Edmon Flankman was the next speaker. He spoke, first, of the character of the occasion. We had not come here to consider how the ball at the Opera House was to come off. He had too much respect for the republican blood that runs in your veins, that you will accept their pittance willingly. We do not ask their charities. We ask that the men who assemble in the Hall above shall devise suitable means or measures by which you shall have means to support your families during a season of suffering. You ask what is perfectly constitutional in point of law; and if you remain without it much longer, it will be found that it is not constitutional to your bodies. They are your representatives, and should do your bidding.

After addresses by E. F. Underhill, Mr. Furlong and others, the meeting adjourned.

MAYOR'S VETO.

Removing the Ruins of the New City Hall.

Mayor Wood, last evening, transmitted the following Veto Message to the Board of Councilmen:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen—I am forced, by a sense of duty, to return the Resolutions in relation to removing the ruins of the old buildings known as the New City Hall, without my signature.

The twelfth section of the amendments to the Charter passed April 19, 1853, is in these words:

"All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall be by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the Heads of Departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as desire to be present."

The language is clear, and easily understood. It is positive, and unequivocal. You have not the power to direct any Department of the City Government to order labor which shall exceed in cost the sum of $250, without previously receiving proposals from individuals, and making a contract therefor with the lowest bidder.

The Resolutions now before me for my approval are a peremptory direction to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to employ one hundred and fifty men at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars per day, to do work for the Corporation, without any limit as to the amount of money to be so expended, but with the implied authority for him to thus disburse many thousand dollars.

In my opinion that officer cannot overlook the restriction in the section referred to, which explicitely states that "All work to be done which shall involve an expenditure of over two hundred and fifty dollars shall be by contract." I cannot give my aid in requesting him so violate so plain a provision of the organic law under which we are to administer the executive duties of our offices.

Again, there is no appropriation by which to pay them men after the work is performed, and in my recent message I animadvert with much severity upon the practice of permitting disbursing officers to disburse money except upon previous appropriation made upon detailed estimates, and I cannot so soon disregard my own position.

It is unnecessary for me to add that I deeply feel for the poor whom it is intended to benefit by these resolutions. They have my warmest sympathies, but if the charter can be violated for a good object, so can it be for a bad object.

The principle which will take down the bastion placed around your legislation, and the conduct of those who excuse the laws in this instance, will also disregard them in more important and less worthy matters.

In my judgment, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies has full power to go on and engage men to do the work, without any directory resolution of this kind, provided that not more than the restricted sum is expended under the same regulation.

It will not be difficult for him to provide ways and means to carry out the benevolent motive, which, no doubt, actuates the Common Council in this proceeding, without conflict with the Charter. The object can be accomplished without any other action upon the part of the Common Council than making proper provision for the appropriation of the necessary funds, which can be done without any disregard of the Charter provisions.

I have advised that officer to that effect, and have this day officially directed him to pull down the ruins, and give labor to men at one dollar per day each, keeping within the limits, so far as such regulation may require, $250.

Jan. 15, 1855. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....Monday, Jan. 15.

Isaac C. Barker, President, in the Chair.

The Board received the following papers.

PETITION.

Of William Schermerhorn and others, that proceedings for opening Sixty-seventh-street may be discontinued.

CITY CHARTER.

Alderman Tucker of the Twentieth Ward submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of this State to materially alter and amend the Charter of the City; and

Whereas, The Board of Councilmen are about to appoint a Committee from their Board to confer with the Legislature in relation to the matter of amending the Charter of the City, therefore

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that a Special Committee be now be appointed by this Board, to act in connection with a similar Committee from the Board of Councilmen, to procure the passage of an act that will best secure to the citizens of this City a charter designed to afford a safe and economical Government.

Alderman Howlett hoped the resolution would be adopted. They needed watching in Albany.

Alderman Tucker, of the Eighth Ward, thought the Legislature were possessed of equal intelligence with any Committee the Common Council could send down. An appropriation for sending a Committee would be money wasted.

Alderman Tucker explained his motive for offering the resolutions—The Legislature had six sessions of New-York before them; they could not judge of the more urgent requirements of the city, and a Committee was needed for this purpose.

Alderman Voorhis desired it best to get together first in caucus, and say what kind of a charter is wanted.

Alderman Wakeman—It was usual with other Corporations, when their interests could be effected by State legislation, to have some one to watch after those interests. The present interests of the Board materially depended on the action of the Legislature. The decree had gone forth that the charter must be essentially modified. This modification, unless speedy action were taken, might be brought about without a show of resistance. He would empower the Committee to look after other interests than the charter alone. Twenty-five bills referring to New-York and of greatest importance to be obtained, were lying on the table of the State Legislature. The Committee should give these matters also their attention.

Alderman Woodhis moved that the preamble and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Law Department, which was carried.

REPORTS OF PARK-PLACE.

Alderman Moses submitted a memorial from the Trustees of Columbia College, praying, that as an ordinance had been passed by the Board directing the opening of Park-place, and as in compliance with such ordinance they would be obliged to erect a stone wall along the northerly line of the new street, in order to sustain their grounds and college buildings until their removal, that they might be permitted to erect such wall; and further, that the Trustees be authorized to grade and set the curb and gutter of Park-place as extended, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. A resolution was adopted granting the latter petition of the memorialists, but refusing the first portion as above cited.

CITY FOOD—CLAM AND OYSTER DEALERS.

A resolution, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, directing, in consideration of the order of removal by the Mayor, of oyster stands on the outside of Catharine Market, and thus throwing many out of employment, that temporary sheds be erected on the easterly side of the said Market, at an expense not to exceed $250, until the building of the new Market for their use is completed. Concurred in.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Resolution adopted, that 5,000 extra copies of the Mayor's Inaugural Message be printed.

CLERKS OF POLICE.

Alderman Kelly moved that the nominations made by the Mayor for Police Clerks be taken from the table, which was lost.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Alderman Wakeman offered a resolution that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to furnish a list of the names of all Commissioners of Deeds in the the City, the terms for which they are appointed, the number of vacancies, &c.—the same to be submitted at the next meeting. Adopted.

CITY RAILROADS.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Kelly, that the subject of City Railroads be referred to a proper Committee to examine into the subject and report upon the expediency of establishing a rate of tax to be annually paid by the Railroads. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

The Board adjourned till Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.....Monday, Jan. 15.

D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Peter Palin and others, to be released from contracts for cleaning streets. For a sewer in Bedford-street, from Leroy to Carmine-street. To lay Ridge-street, from Broome to Rivington-street. To lay cross-walks in Eighth-avenue across Thirtieth-street. To remove well and pump at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. For two gas-lamps in front of the Church in Sullivan-street. For a lamp in the archway from Thompson to Sullivan-street. Of Hose Company, No. 20, for a new carriage.

RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

In relation to the proposed action of the Legislature to reorganize the Fire Department of the City.

To raise the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to $2,500 per annum.

In favor of raising the salary of the Messenger to the Board of Aldermen.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That all the papers in relation to building the Fish Market in Catherine Market be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

To erect temporary sheds on the the easterly side of *Catherine Market, at an expense of* $250.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have the sidewalks on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, flagged, and also the sidewalks on Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh-streets; to have six feet flagged on the Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth-street to Sixty-first-street; to repair the pump at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester-streets; that the sidewalk on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, be flagged and repaired where necessary.

To flag sidewalks on Horatio-street.

For the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals to take down ruins in the Park.

To suspend the compensation of Inspectors of Elections in certain cases.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Piercrney in the chair, and passed on a number of papers which were ordered to a third reading; the report was accepted by the Board, and on motion, adjourned to Wednesday.

The City Finances for 1854—Nearly Five Millions of Dollars Received at the Tax Office—Official Statement.

The official statement of all moneys received by Harvey Hart, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, during the year 1854, was completed yesterday by Mr. Vredenburg, the efficient First Clerk. The aggregate amount of money that has passed through the hands of Mr. Hart and his valuable assistants, for real estate and personal taxes, "Croton water arrears," and also interest on unpaid taxes of previous years, foots up $4,651,496 19. The sums in which this enormous amount was received varied from $10 to $10,000, and scarcely an error has been committed by the Receiver or his *attachés* in transacting the business of our City financial matters, for the last twelve months. The yearly statement of the Tax Office was submitted to Comptroller Flagg, and annexed will be found a copy of the important official document:

STATEMENT OF TAXES, 1854.

Amount of Tax received to Jan. 1, 1855, on the year 1853 to			
1843	$5 56	1849	$132 29
1843	3 31	1850	540 12
1844	5 41	1851	1,565 62
1845	20 41	1852	29,014 52
1846	30 42	1853	254,053 20
1847	51 85	1854	3,914,803 33
1848	51 72		
Total			$4,299,150 01
Amount of Tax returned to Bureau of Arrears on the year 1853 to			
1843	$102,491 20	1849	$939 42
1842	977 06	1849	949 70
1844	277 31	1850	1,268 67
1845	264 20	1851	4,090 21
1846	155 15	1852	46,208 33
1847	309 13	1853	180,971 09
Total			$346,869 91
Amount of Croton Arrears received to Jan. 1, 1855			$21,811 90
Amount of Discount allowed on Tax 1854 to Jan. 1, 1855			$90,128 93
Amount of Interest received to Jan. 1, 1855, on 1853 to			
1842	$7 79	1849	$76 69
1843	8 69	1850	246 29
1844	10 08	1851	116 08
1845	84 25	1852	4,204 10
1846	10 08	1853	20,776 22
1847	24 15	1854	6,289 99
1848	26 89		
Total			$27,694 99
Amount of Remissions received to Jan. 1, 1855, on the year			
1851	$24 13	1851	$231 95
1844	19 60	1852	461 25
1845	743 19	1853	12,012 22
1846	126 26	1854	6,440 70
Amount of Remissions received to Jan. 1, 1855, on Croton Water			1,125 25
Total			$21,594 97
Total amount of Tax received to Jan. 1, 1855			$4,805,139 01
Total amount of Tax returned to Bureau of Arrears			$44,443 04
Total amount of Discount allowed			21,271 99
Total amount of Interest received			80,128 93
Total amount of Remissions			27,694 99
Total amount of Remissions			21,594 97

Work for the Unemployed.

It is understood that the Common Council of Brooklyn will make application to the Legislature for the passage of an act for the construction of the proposed Canal from the Wallabout to Newtown Creek, to go into operation immediately on its passage. By so doing thousands of men could obtain employment at fair wages who are now subsisting upon charity. The proposed Canal will be about two miles in length, 50 feet wide, and of sufficient depth to float an ordinary vessel.

Fire Wardens.

The Board of Officers of the Fire Department of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, have nominated for Fire Wardens Wm. V. Hanson and Cornelius Woolsey, subject to approval by the Common Council.

A Soup House.

A Soup House was opened on Friday in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, in Mr. Snyder's brewery in Meserole-street. It was originated and is conducted by Capt. J. H. Gaus, the funds being raised by voluntary contributions.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Fire Department Fund.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund was held on Friday evening last. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Samuel A. Pearce.
Vice-President—James Gilmore.
Secretary—T. Kinsman Beesley.
Treasurer—S. S. Jewett.
Financial Secretary—B. S. Terry.

News from the Gaspereau Mines.

We learn from the Norfolk *Beacon* that the gunboat ship *Plymouth*, Commander Kelly, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday night, from the Lagoon station, via the Cape of Good Hope, and came to anchor below Craney Island Light-house. She came up to Norfolk yesterday morning. The *Plymouth* has been absent about three years and a half. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Jesse Kelly; Lieutenant—George H. Balch, John Guest, Henry H. T. Arnold, Peter Wager, Acting; Purser—Edward C. Dutton; Surgeon—Chas. H. Wheelwright; Acting Master—David Ogsbury; Assistant Surgeon—Jonha H. Otis; Passed Midshipmen—Alfred Hastings Mayo, Lester A. Beardslee, Edward G. Beaver; Captain's Clerk—Joseph P. Norris; Boatswain—William Smith; Carpenter—Chas. W. Bradley; Gunner—Geo. D. Blackford; Acting Gunner—Lyman Page.

Cape Town papers to the 27th of November inclusive have been received by this arrival, but they contain little news. The Cape Town *Mail* of Nov. 25, says:

The U. S. ship *Plymouth*, which it will be remembered put in at the Cape some months ago, when proceeding as one of the United States squadron to Japan, returned on Monday. The following complimentary notice as to the treatment experienced in this Colony has been published:

"The jolly crew on board the United States ship *Plymouth*, desire, on their return from the Eastern station, to congratulate the Cape colonists, and express their thanks for the kind reception and treatment which they have always experienced in this hospitable Colony.

U. S. ship *Plymouth*, Table Bay, Nov. 21.

On Tuesday last, one of the crew belonging to the United States ship *Plymouth*, in attempting to leap over the sluit near the Central Wharf, and not clearing it, fractured one of his legs.

The Graham's Town *Journal* says:

The information from the immediate border is of a more pacific character than that previously received. The rumors of impending war are gradually dying out, and it seems pretty clear, whatever might have been the intentions of the Kaffirs, that no movement of a hostile character will be for the present made. From Fort Beaufort, we learn that a Fingo Chief in that vicinity has admitted being present at Umhlala's beer-drinking carousal, and that the main topic of conversation there was war with the colony. This may serve as a hint to the colonists to keep awake, and a caution not to neglect those means of defence which are within their reach, and in which alone will be found their future safety.

Entrust the defence of the frontier to the natives, and be content to rest in a state of unprotectedness, and war, with all its attendant horrors, is inevitable. Supineness on the part of the colonists is a great incentive to aggression by the natives. All are trained to arms from their infancy and are taught to view successful freebooting as the highest honor. It is our business to teach them a better belief than this, not by the inculcation of a mere maxim, but by an exhibition of power to resist effectually and to punish promptly their evil doings.

Summary Disbandment of Military Companies in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 15.

It will be seen by the following official documents, that Governor Gardner has fulfilled the promise made by him in his inaugural address, viz: that one of his earliest official acts will be to "disband all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Department, Council Chamber, Jan. 12, 1855.

The Committee on the Military, to whom was referred by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the report made to him by the Adjutant General in regard to the composition of certain military companies mentioned in said report—the character and qualifications of the Captain of Company B, of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, and also a communication from E. F. Edmands, Major General of the First Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth, with other accompanying documents, have considered the matter referred to them, and report:

That from the evidence furnished them, they believe that the several companies named in the report of the Adjutant General, are composed of foreign extraction; that His Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, has the legal and constitutional power to disband any military company with the advice and consent of the Council; and that for the reasons so strongly set forth in the Inaugural Address of His Excellency, it is expedient that all of the said companies be disbanded. The Committee therefore recommend the Honorable Council to advise His Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, to disband all of the said military companies and to issue his orders accordingly.

(Signed,) ALBERT H. NELSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

Council Chamber, Boston, Jan. 13, 1855.

Read and accepted; and the Commander-in-Chief is advised accordingly. E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Head-Quarters, Boston, Jan. 12, 1855.

General Order, No. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief, having approved the above advice of Council, Orders,—That Companies B, F, and H, of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, Company C, of 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, Company A of the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry, Company G of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Company D of the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry, be, and the same are hereby disbanded; and that the commissioned officers of said Companies, by reason of such disbanding, be honorably discharged from the service of such arms, equipments or other property as they may have in charge of the Commonwealth, and the Adjutant-General, or such officer as he shall authorize to receive the same. Major-Generals William Sutton, George Hobbs, and B. F. Edmands are charged with the execution of this order, so far as it relates to Companies under their respective commands. By command of His Excellency,

HENRY J. GARDNER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) Ebenezer W. Stone,
Adjutant-General.

Adjutant General's Office, Boston, Jan. 13, 1855.

Sir: In pursuance of General Order No. 2, of this date, you will cause the commanding officers of the several companies of your division, which are disbanded under the said General Order, to report to this Department without delay, to arrange for the delivery of the arms, &c. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) EBENEZER W. STONE,
Adjutant General.

To Maj. Gen. E. F. Edmands, Commanding 1st Div.

Head-Quarters 1st Division M. V. M., Boston, Jan. 13, 1855.

Order No. 5.—General Order No. 2, from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief—with a copy of the Council order therein referred—is herewith promulgated.

Brigadier Generals E. Ward and T. Andrews, and Lieut. Col. T. C. Amory, will promulgate the same to the troops under their several commands.

General Andrews is charged with the further execution of said order, and the directions from the Adjutant General respecting the return of the arms, &c., the disbandment, so far as relates to this Division, being of companies within his (the First) Brigade. By command,

E. F. EDMANDS, Major General.

John C. Rowe, Division Inspector.

The companies thus disbanded are the Columbian Artillery, Capt. Thomas Cass, of Boston; the Shields Artillery, Capt. Edward Young, of Boston; Webster Artillery, Capt. McKenney, of Boston, (of Col. Robert Cowdin's fifth regiment;) the Sarsfield Guards, Capt. Dennis S. Hogan, of Boston, (of 2d battalion;) the Jackson Musketeers, Capt. Patrick S. Proctor, of Lowell, (of Col. B. F. Butler's 6th regiment;) the Union Guards, Capt. Jeremiah Linehan, of Lawrence, (of Col. N. P. Colburn's seventh regiment;) the Jackson Guards, Capt. Michael O'Driscoll, of Worcester, (of Col. Albert H. Foster's eighth regiment.)

Col. J. Durell Greene, of the 5th regiment M. V. M., has tendered his resignation.

The new armory of the Boston City Guards, No. 3 Winter-street, will be dedicated to-morrow evening with appropriate ceremonies, by address of Lieut. Isaac F. Shepard, an original member of the company. Montgomery Field, senior by the Germania Society, and singing by a select choir will form the main features of the evening's exercises.

A grand military and civic ball will be given in honor of the birthday of Daniel Webster, on Thursday evening next, at Faneuil Hall, by the "Independent Boston Veterans."

Disbandment of Allen Military.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

The disbandment of foreign military companies in any State is not without precedent. In 1838, the Boston Light Infantry sent a memorial to the Governor, from which the following extract is made:

Your memorialists state to your Honor, as the result of their deliberate opinion, that there can never be that community and harmony among the soldiery, which will be necessary to ensure its respectability and usefulness as long as the Montgomery Guards are a component part thereof. Nor is this country the ultimate view with a view to see the amalgamation of foreigners in the government of our institutions, and that (whether just or not) there is a peculiar and deep rooted dislike to the natives of Ireland; and when those who have emigrated hither from that country, enjoy the privileges of our laws and institutions as a separate body, they are regarded with a watchfulness as to their conduct, tending and irritating to themselves and to the community.

It is not just to ourselves or to our country, that the honor of the Government, address in relation to persons of foreign extraction, appears to be misinterpreted, so far as it relates to members of companies. The remarks of the Governor had reference to foreigners who had not become citizens of the United States, and not to those persons who had become naturalized citizens, and had taken an oath to support the Constitution, the laws and public peace.

MARKET REPORTS.

ASHES—The market is unchanged. Prices [illegible] made of 75 bbls. Pearls at $7 25@7 50 per 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—The market ruled very quiet [illegible] $4 87½@5 00 for Ohio; $5 00@5 12½ for Michigan.

COAL—Prices is very low and [illegible] of Liverpool coal is expected to arrive [illegible] Anthracite is in moderate request [illegible] 50@6 00 per ton for the different sizes.

COFFEE—There is more activity to the [illegible] and sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 9½c.@10c. 6 m.

COTTON—Quotations [illegible] are somewhat [illegible] demand is improving. The day's sales [illegible] 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	Orleans.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western [illegible] less inquired for, and sales on the decline. The railway are pretty ample for the season, and are free orders of quantity. The demand for export and [illegible] limited. There is no change to notice in prices. The day's transactions consist of 4,000 bbls. State, at $6 75@7 00 for Superfine No. 2; $7 00@7 12½ for Extra No. 2; $7 12½@7 25 for Superfine No. 1; $7 25@7 37½ for Extra No. 1; $7 37½@7 50 for Round Hoop Ohio; $7 50@7 62½ for Extra Ohio; $7 62½@7 75 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $7 75@8 00 for Fancy Ohio; $8 00@8 25 for Extra Genesee; $8 25@8 50 for Fancy Genesee. The latter rate is extreme for only one superior and well-known brands. Canadian [illegible] of 500 bbls. at $7 06@7 25 in bond, and $7 [illegible] 9 50; a few lots only having been sold at [illegible] queen. Sales of Brandywine at $8 12½@8 25. There were 1,200 bbls. purchased at $7 87½@8 00 for [illegible] 200 bbls. at $7 06@7 25 for Canadian, and [illegible] 100 bbls. at $7 25 for City Prime Mess; 9 bbls. [illegible] light supply, and is in fair request at $8 50@9 00 for fine, and $7 50@7 75 for common to good; [illegible] is also coarse and wanted, at $6 12½ for Genesee, and $6 for Brandywine, 9 cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat remains very much [illegible] value. No sales of moment transpired [illegible] less abundant, and is very bold at 91 [illegible] ney, and $1 40 for Northern. [illegible] much doing at these figures. Barley is [illegible] changed in price. Oats are in fair request [illegible] 50@55c. for State and Canada. Peas [illegible] scarce. Corn is more freely offered [illegible] rive, and though business remains limited [illegible] for home use, including some inquiry for [illegible] of all kinds have declined. The day's [illegible] 42,000 bushels at $1 01 for a choice lot of [illegible] Southern White, delivered.—Wheat was [illegible] $1 04@1 05 for Southern, do., afloat; $1 05 [illegible] do., do. 92@96 for Western and Canadian [illegible] Round Yellow is scarce and continues well [illegible] 75@76c.

HAY—Sales were reported at 80c. per [illegible] at 90c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 10@1 [illegible] for bond.

HEMP—We have no change to notice in [illegible] The demand is very limited, and prices [illegible] firm. The supply [illegible] at present ample.

"Hemp.—The stock on hand is not [illegible] below. Orders are in hand from the Ohio [illegible] boats are too few from that source to [illegible] to-day of 35 and 36 bales were purchased at $3 [illegible] stands nominally at $1 10@1 20 V ton.

HIDES—Last sale of [illegible] 25c. V lb.

IRON—We have nothing new to [illegible] machine manufacturers 6½c.@7c. V lb.

HOPS—The supply is fair, and the inquiry is [illegible] 20c. The day's sales [illegible] bales last year's crop, at 20c. @ 22c.

IRON—We have nothing new to [illegible] head.

LATHS—The market is not very well [illegible] the demand is limited, at the advanced rate of $1 75, for Eastern, cash, at the [illegible].

LIME—The absence of coast [illegible] Prices [illegible] quiry the same.

MOLASSES—The market is still [illegible] 30 bbls. Cuba, at 31c. @ 32c. V gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There is a [illegible] ing in the market, generally. Spirits [illegible] tually quoted, at $3 37½@3 40 for [illegible] portant sales. Spirits Turpentine has been [illegible] at 43c.@44c. cash, at which [illegible] owners claim higher rates. Tar and Pitch are [illegible] variation. Rosin is in fair demand at steady [illegible]

OILS—Crude is dull and [illegible] 45c.@50c. for Whale and $1 70 for Sperm. [illegible] There is a moderate inquiry for Linseed [illegible] former prices. Linseed in calling slowly at the [illegible] gallon. Nothing new can be noticed in Lard [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is without [illegible] active, but otherwise without important change. [illegible] supply is also not much to boast of, and [illegible] sold at $16@16 25 for Mess; $14@14 50 for [illeg

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANTED.

PERSONAL.

HELP WANTED.

MEDICAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

DRY GOODS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOL MONEYS.

Report of the Inspector of Schools Fleming.

THE SCHOOL CONTROL CHURCH PROPERTY.

Report of the Inspector of Schools Fleming.

Several communications of the Rev. W. R. Clarke, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City of New-York, were read, relating to the distribution of moneys apportioned to the Common Schools. These moneys, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, are distributed among the several Wards of the City, according to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, residing in each Ward, as ascertained by the census taken in the month of November, 1855. The following is the amount apportioned to each Ward, and the number of children in each Ward, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, according to the census of 1855:

Wards.	Amount.	Children.
1st	$6,000 00	2,400
2d	6,000 00	2,400
3d	6,000 00	2,400
4th	6,000 00	2,400
5th	6,000 00	2,400
6th	6,000 00	2,400
7th	6,000 00	2,400
8th	6,000 00	2,400
9th	6,000 00	2,400
10th	6,000 00	2,400
11th	6,000 00	2,400
12th	6,000 00	2,400
13th	6,000 00	2,400
14th	6,000 00	2,400
15th	6,000 00	2,400
16th	6,000 00	2,400
17th	6,000 00	2,400
18th	6,000 00	2,400
19th	6,000 00	2,400
20th	6,000 00	2,400
21st	6,000 00	2,400
22d	6,000 00	2,400
23d	6,000 00	2,400
24th	6,000 00	2,400
25th	6,000 00	2,400
Total	$150,000 00	60,000

The Inspector reports the following statistics of the Schools:

	Children.	Teachers.	Schools.
Public Schools	47,000	1,000	25
Private Schools	13,000	400	10
Total	60,000	1,400	35